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We shall commence in to-morrow's SUN the publication of a tremendously interesting new novel by W. CLARK RUSSELL. It is founded on the weird and mysterious old legend of the Flying Dutchman.

Governor Hill.

If there was any doubt as to the true Democratic character of Governor Hill's latest veto, or as to the wisdom of it, that doubt would disappear from the mind of every Democrat on reading the attacks which the principal Mugwump gazettes are directing against the Governor. When the *New York Times* and the *Evening Post* denounce a public officer for any act of opinion or administration, the presumption becomes almost irresistible that the act is right.

But it is not on any such general ground that the Democracy approves the veto of the High License bill. The reasons which the Governor gives are ample and convincing to every intelligent and impartial mind. Moreover, the bill is not an honest bill; it is a political bill. It was not passed to remedy any evil of intemperance or to create any new restriction of the liquor traffic. Its chief purpose was to corner the Governor, or, as the elegant phrase of the day goes, to put him in a hole, and at the same time to embarrass the Democratic party in reference to the approaching election. For these reasons alone the Governor would have been justified in striking it with a veto.

One fatal defect of the bill is the high rate of license which it imposes on beer. This rate could at the discretion of the excise officers be raised to as high a figure as \$100 a year. It is a most excessive imposition. Beer is not only an innocent drink, but it has become an article of necessity to an immense body of the people. Not one of the objections which would attach to the free sale of spirituous liquor can be urged against the sale of beer. It would do no harm if it were as free as the sale of soda water. At any rate, the duty of the Legislature is to make the license tax on beer exceedingly light; and yet this bill takes exactly the opposite course.

Another objection, which would be by itself sufficient justification for the veto, is the fact that this is a bill of false pretenses. If any vote of the people had authorized a prohibitory policy, the bill might be held as expressing the purpose of such a vote; but nothing of that sort has been done. The policy of the State is license, and not prohibition; and yet this bill, while pretending to be an act for the regulation of licenses, is so framed as to be an effectual prohibition.

Instead of condemning Governor Hill for his veto, and assailing him with every form of vituperation which the language supplies, as these Mugwump journals presume to do, the Democratic people of the State will thank him for it, and will esteem him more highly the more they study the veto and the bill.

The veto also shows once more that the Governor possesses one quality that is not too common among public officers, and that is the quality of courage. Hill is not only a Democrat, but he is a Democrat who is not afraid to manifest his faith by his deeds, or to confront the world in defence of his party and its principles.

Renominations in the Democratic Party.

The last Democratic President who was both nominated and elected for a second term, was ANDREW JACKSON. Once afterward, and once only, the Democratic party assented to the renomination of a President in the memorable case of MARTIN VAN BUREN, who came before the people for the second time in 1840. The result has never been forgotten by the Democratic rank and file, nor has it ever since been disregarded by a Democratic National Convention, to which mature deliberation and a sober second thought are happily assured by the two-thirds rule. It is true that every subsequent Democratic President, with the honorable exception of JAMES BUCHANAN, has done his utmost to further his own candidacy while a ray of hope remained; but the delegates of the Democracy, when the hour for decision came, remembered their disastrous overthrow in 1840, and, guided by the instinct of self-preservation, selected a new man.

Yet there were incomparably stronger reasons for renominating MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840 than there are for renominating JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856. VAN BUREN had amazed the country in 1836 with an overwhelming victory. CLEVELAND, four years ago by a mere plurality of less than 1,200 votes in a single State—and that his own. We presume that no one conversant with American history will compare the services rendered by CLEVELAND to the Democracy with those to which it was for at least a generation indebted to VAN BUREN. There was no ground of confidence, respect, or gratitude on which VAN BUREN's desire for a renomination in 1840 did not powerfully appeal to the Democratic party represented in a National Convention. He had been for many years the head of the Democratic political organization in the State which then, as it has since, deserved the epithet of "Empire." He had been the most trusted and beloved lieutenant of ANDREW JACKSON throughout the latter's Administration; and when his own turn came to enter on the duties of Chief Magistrate, he had held unwaveringly to the traditions of his chief; and, though he incurred the dislike of a few millionaires, he had endeavored himself to the great heart of the Democracy. From no man did his aspiration to a second term, in 1840, receive more vigorous support than from the venerated General and statesman at the Hermitage. So that when the leaders of the Democracy convened in council, they resolved to renominat VAN BUREN, not because he seemed the only available candidate they had—the Democratic party was not so slenderly provided with Presidential timber in those days as some people would have us think that it is now—but because they deliberately judged him to be their fittest and strongest man. The result, as we know, was ruin. The Whigs seized the opportunity which overconfidence had given them; they thrust HENRY CLAY aside; they picked out an old man, grown old in the service of his country; they went to Ohio for a candidate; they took WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and with him they swept the nation like a blizzard from Maine to Louisiana.

Notwithstanding his calamitous defeat before the people in 1840, VAN BUREN did what smaller men can but never hope to do; he retained his grasp of the party machinery in many States, and for the third time would have been renominated in 1856, for he

had a majority on the first ballot. But the collective wisdom of the party frustrated his intention. In its turn the Democracy went Westward for a candidate. It put up JAMES K. POLK, and he was elected.

It is matter of historical record that in his Cabinet appointments and in the measures which he favored, POLK had an eye to his own renomination. Like some later Presidents, he could brook no rival near the throne, and it was even charged that in the Mexican war he tried to prevent the evolution of a too successful General. But there were factions then in the New York Democracy as there are now, and POLK's self-seeking led him to make the full blunder of connecting himself closely with one of them, and thus he irretrievably estranged the other. On this ground it was manifest to the long-headed leaders of the Democracy, long before the Convention met at Baltimore in 1848, that POLK's candidacy was out of the question, and he therefore was respectfully but firmly put aside. Truly, only Cass would have been selected, had also favored the friends of VAN BUREN by his perfidious treatment of their favorite in 1844, and he was accordingly deprived of the great and indispensable State of New York.

The Democratic party in those days had the gift of profligacy to the teachings of adversity, and so when their National Convention met in 1852, Cass, though still the leading candidate, failed to obtain two-thirds of the votes. The delegates cast their eyes upon NEW HAMPSHIRE, and their choice fell on FRANKLIN PIERCE, a man comparatively young and obscure, yet who had been identified with no faction, and who, therefore, had no enemies in the pivotal States. Their sagacity was signally demonstrated by the fact that PIERCE obtained in the Electoral College more than six times as many votes as his competitor, General Scott. Certainly if any Democrat since JACKSON has had the right, pointing to the ballot box, to say that the people stood behind him, that he was stronger than his party, and that his renomination was for that reason a necessity, that man was FRANKLIN PIERCE. He did think these things, and he put them into effect; and he was a power and patronage in operation for his own benefit; he was a prominent candidate before the National Convention in 1856. But by this time the instinct of repulsion to renominated Presidents had been developed into an avowed and settled principle with the Democratic party. The men of light and leading in it paid no heed to the clamors of interested officeholders; they had not yet lost the power of taking a man's measure because he happened to reside in the White House; they did not believe that any man exhausted the Presidential capabilities of the Democracy. They calmly pondered PIERCE's pretensions, and finally discarded them for the harmony and welfare of the party. All can see now that had the tremendous proportions of PIERCE's triumph in 1852 been accepted as a guarantee of victory in 1856, the Democratic party would have encountered a catastrophe in the FREMONT campaign.

Forty-eight years of history are eloquent with warning to the Democracy. Only once in that long period have its leaders ventured to renominate a President. The grievous outcome of that memorable experiment taught them that for such a purpose the rank and file even of their own organization could not be rallied to the ballot box. One warning has hitherto sufficed.

What Has Become of Stanley?

The public will now await information of the STANLEY expedition with anxious interest. The surprising news has come by way of Victoria Nyanza and Zanzibar that EMIN Pasha had sent out parties to get news of STANLEY, but that up to Nov. 2 he had heard nothing of him. Before STANLEY started up the unknown course of the Atarui on the journey of 500 miles to Wadial, he wrote that he hoped to make about ten miles a day, and he thought he would certainly reach Wadial late in August. At last accounts, therefore, his large party was about two months overdue. It may now reasonably be assumed that he has met with unexpected obstacles. At the date when EMIN Pasha wrote, four months and four days had elapsed, and STANLEY had not yet ended the journey which he had hoped to make in two months or less. This is very slow travelling even for Africa, and when we remember that STANLEY's chief purpose was to reach EMIN Pasha without a day's unnecessary delay, it is evident that he has encountered difficulties which, in spite of his energy and resources, have greatly retarded his march to the Nile.

STANLEY started from Yambura Rapids in the Atarui on June 28 with about 350 men, including four English assistants. He carried a large supply of goods for EMIN Pasha, of which ammunition was the most important article, the next in rank being the currency used by African travellers, such as beads and brass wire. He also had a small supply of European provisions, mostly about intended for EMIN Pasha. He had about two hundred guns and a Maxim repeating gun, carried on a steel boat, and expected to take a south end of Albert Nyanza. He left Major BARTHOLOMEW in charge of a fortified camp at Yambura, with a force of 246 men. One of STANLEY's carriers, returning to Yambura on Aug. 12, said that he had left STANLEY eighteen days' march east of Yambura, at a river flowing north into the Atarui, and that all were well. This information, reporting his favorable progress up to July 15, is the last news we have had of the expedition.

STANLEY's route lay for over two hundred miles through a wholly unknown land, and, in fact, on the journey of nearly four hundred miles to Albert Nyanza he expected to traverse only one region, the Mahode country, where a white man had been before him. Dr. JUNKER visited Mahode, and SCHWEINFURTH, JUNKER, CASATI, and EMIN Pasha crossed and more or less thoroughly explored a region extending three hundred miles west of Albert Nyanza, from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles north of STANLEY's route. From the descriptions and from native information they gathered about countries to the south, some of the conditions under which STANLEY made his march may be accurately described.

He began the overland journey at a season when the grass was very high, in many places over the heads of his men, and the fact greatly increased the difficulties of the march. In the early stages of his course the country is very rolling and not heavily timbered. In the middle and eastern portions of the route it is the opinion of explorers that he had before him a good deal of heavily timbered and elevated country, the most of whose tribes are cattle herders. It is not probable that he encountered a single very powerful chief. The tribes, so far as they are known, are numerous, but rather small, and, according to JUNKER and CASATI, they prefer peace to war. No expedition ever entered inner Africa better prepared than STANLEY's to repel any natives who were inclined to dispute the passage. JUNKER

was very hospitably received by the natives at the point where his wanderings led him to the very region STANLEY expected to cross.

Judging from our present information, it is not probable that the natives were able, even if desirous, to bar his way. It seems much more likely that STANLEY has been delayed by the difficulty of provisioning his force as he went along. If for any reason he was unable to live on the resources of the country, he was doubtless compelled either to make a long detour north to the Welle-Makua, where the population is more dense, and supplies, according to all past experience, are abundant; or he found it necessary to return to Yambura, where a great part of the country was in manio fields, and where, according to Major BARTHOLOMEW, there was little danger of the failure of supplies. It is impossible on long foot journeys in Africa to carry provisions for the march. A live European could not carry more than a few days' food, but the porters must be supplied en route, and they carry goods to exchange for food.

Under the circumstances, it is unfortunate that we have been so long without news from Yambura. The EMIN Pasha Relief Committee made no provision for the despatch of a steamer from the Congo State, and for several reasons the Congo State has not found it convenient to send a steamer to the upper river for months. When at last it got ready to despatch a steamer, the trip was postponed on account of the death of Capt. VAN DE VELDE, commander of the native soldiers who were to go to Stanley Falls. The result is that our latest advice from Yambura are dated Aug. 18, only six days after the first report of STANLEY's progress had been received at that point. Even if STANLEY himself has not returned to Yambura, there is hardly a doubt that ample reports of his progress and prospects have arrived there and have been waiting for months for a steamer to carry them down the river. The Congo route now appears to be the only one by which we may reasonably expect to obtain news of the expedition, and it is to be hoped that vigorous efforts to communicate with the upper river will no longer be delayed. EMIN Pasha appears to be prospering, even though his ammunition has run very short, and the great desire at present is to learn what has become of the man who was sent to succeed him.

Cracking the Slave Driver's Whip Over Independent Men.

The most insolent utterance on the part of those who assume to speak for revenue reform and for President CLEVELAND's policy, appears where Mr. CLEVELAND's immediate influence is supposed to be strongest—in the so-called Democratic organ at the national capital, the *Washington Post*. It is addressed toward the destruction by the Federal Administration of those two eminent and faithful representatives, WILLIAM MCADOO of New Jersey and MARTIN A. FORAN of Ohio. We quote this manifesto as follows:

"The Democratic party has now reached a point where it cannot afford to tolerate infidelity to the Democratic creed. It is a point where it cannot afford to tolerate the Democratic Administration feeling, at the public crib, men who work in the vineyard of the enemy."

"President CLEVELAND's tariff measure is his platform for the Presidential campaign. He is responsible for the fact that loyalty to him and his party is inconsistent with a refusal of loyal support to the pending bill. The Post has on many occasions commented the measure as a real and honest measure of revenue reform. Its sincerity is beyond question now, and it is not questioned in the future if he uses the power that he possesses to aid in carrying the bill through the House."

"In plain terms, it is time to have done with political prudence and to let every avowed Democratic Representative understand that support of this bill is the test by which the Administration will try his Democracy. President CLEVELAND did not object when Federal practice was used to undermine RANSOM in Pennsylvania. Without the aid of the Administration Mr. RANSOM could not have been defeated. In President CLEVELAND's too fastidious to let Mr. MCADOO of New Jersey, a close and faithful ally, stand in the way of a Democratic victory. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania will not be questioned in the future if he uses the power that he possesses to aid in carrying the bill through the House."

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power, and the grand old party will be boundless indeed.

The men who propose to sell Brother BLAINE for a fool will probably find themselves in trouble when setting day comes.

The Mayor's Retirement.

That Mayor HEWITT always means to do right we have never doubted. That in the great majority of his official acts he succeeds in doing right we also confidently believe. But that he has done wisely in retiring from the Board of Electrical Control, because he has been subjected to insult by one or more of his associates in that body, we cannot admit.

It is the duty of a public officer to discharge all the functions which the law devolves upon him, whether all be agreeable or not. If a good officer has bad associates, the necessity of his presence at the meetings of a Board to which all belong, is greater than it would be if his colleagues were better men. In the latter case, his occasional absence might make no difference to the public interests; but where the other members obviously need watching, he should be there to see to it that no wrong is done.

What should we think of the Hon. LYONS B. BRYCE if he should refuse to attend the sessions of Congress any more, because a fellow Representative called him a liar the other day for justly and properly defending Mayor HEWITT?

Furthermore, the Mayor is undoubtedly a man of courage, and he bolies his reputation in this respect by running away from Commissioners GIBBENS and THORNDIKE MOSS. The people will be safer if the Mayor reconsiders his determination and does his duty as a member of the Board of Electrical Control, no matter how disagreeable it may prove.

The National Republican of Washington notes the circumstance that in considering the names of those whom they may be nominated for Governor of New York this summer, the name of DAVID BENNETT HILL is not mentioned.

Governor HILL has twice held the office which is to be filled again at the next election. He is discharged of his duties with courage, fidelity, honor to himself, and benefit to the Democracy. He is entitled to the respect and nothing to his comfort or to the reproach of the people which he has already gained in the Democracy; and we had not supposed that he would wish to be a candidate at the next election.

As a consequence of the uncertainty created in business circles by the anticipated reduction of the tariff, the mills of the Lowell Company, at Lowell, Mass., have shut down for two weeks, and 2,000 men and women are temporarily thrown out of employment. Tinkering with the tariff has always produced a disastrous effect upon the business of the country, and the conservative ones of the nation stand in instance of its results. What would follow the adoption of the tariff schedule, as proposed by the Mills bill, can only be imagined.

It seems to be pretty well settled that WARNER MILLER is to be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

Some of the favorite sons stand a far better chance of being struck with a genuine thunderbolt than they do of being hit by the Presidential lightning. In fact, the favorite son is fast degenerating into the condition of an actor in pantomime. He is, as a rule, put forward merely as a mask to the real intentions of the delegates, and the resolutions adopted in his name are really the resolutions of the delegates. The present rate the time will come when ambitious politicians will tremble at the thought of being named as the favorite son of a State.

How does the Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER stand on the great election question?

A recent volume of rather queer poetry by a Mr. THOMAS BROWNE PEACOCK contains in an appendix the comments and criticisms of many distinguished authorities, individuals, and newspapers upon efforts of Mr. PEACOCK's muse. We are surprised to find the following opinion credited to Mr. "LARRY" GODKIN:

"Mr. PEACOCK's poems are of a high order of merit. He is an apostle to Chastity from his poem entitled 'The Venus'."

"The Venus? That long hard ball of lead in the middle of the road? Man of letters, you are a cynical old fellow, and the little piece saved from view's wreck? What a strange idea! The Venus is a ball of lead, and as ordinary nature's sparkling children cup."

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A PROTEST AGAINST THE MAYOY BILL.

Grain Men Disturbed by the Possibility that It May Become a Law.

The grain men of the Produce Exchange were agitated yesterday at the prospect of the Mayo bill becoming a law. The bill has passed the Assembly, and the Senate, and is now in the hands of the Governor. It provides for a reduction in the duty on grain of twenty per cent. The bill is a bushel to 4 of a cent a bushel. At present the charge of 14 cents is distributed thus: Canal boatmen, 3 cents; exporters, 3 cents, and the foreign steamer companies, 8 cents. Under the Mayo bill the charge of 4 cents a bushel will be divided among the same parties.

The elevator men and their natural allies, the grain commission men of the town, as well as the exporters and steamer men were solid against the bill, and even the representatives of the canal boatmen on "Change were for it. The elevator men would be benefited by the bill, and the grain commission men would be benefited by the bill, and the exporters and steamer men would be benefited by the bill.

The elevator companies have not paid dividends for two years. Their stock is worth nothing, and they are in a desperate straits. The grain commission men have also been in a desperate straits, and they are in a desperate straits. The exporters and steamer men are in a desperate straits, and they are in a desperate straits.

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JUDGE DRUM'S CALLER.

His Honor had to Hold Him Up with a Shotgun Until Somebody Came.

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